



EVERY TUESDAY

# CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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## THE MELODRAMA OF SUN YAT SEN *Kidnapped in London*

FIFTY years ago, when Dr Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, was a political exile in this country, he stayed at Number 8 Gray's Inn Place, just off Holborn, a house badly damaged during enemy attacks on London. A bronze memorial plaque bearing his portrait in bas-relief has now been set up on its ruins and will be re-erected on the new building which in due course will rise on its site.

Dr Sun Yat Sen, whose widow is a sister of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, was a Christian reformer and idealist who dreamed of a new China, free, ruled by its own people, and a land fit to live in; and it is on the bedrock of his faith and beliefs that China is once again rising to greatness.

Born in 1866 in a small village in the province of Kwantung, Sun Yat Sen went to school in Honolulu when he was 13, and, returning home five years later, was appalled by the much lower standards of life in his native land. From that time onwards he dedicated himself to improving the lot of his people.

Finding the ruling powers deaf to all his appeals and opposed to all reform, he then set himself to the task of the overthrow of the monarchy and the setting up of a republic. And he never relaxed his efforts.

### His Life in Danger

Sun Yat Sen decided to be a doctor. Having completed his medical studies in Hong Kong and Macao, he organised the Association for the Regeneration of China—the Young China Party—and his agitations led to his having to flee for his life.

It was on October 1, 1896, that Dr Sun arrived in London, intent on the study of government administration. A few days later he had one of the greatest adventures in all his career. He was kidnapped!

It is a strange story, of the kind seldom heard of outside sensational fiction. Dr Sun was walking along Portland Place on his way to the home of his great friend Dr James Cantlie (whom he had first met in Hong Kong), when he was stopped by two Chinese who invited him to their house.

### Behind Locked Doors

Unsuspecting and, of course, pleased at meeting two fellow-countrymen, Dr Sun went with them. As he entered the house he heard the door bolted behind him, and, a few seconds later, knew that he was in the Chinese Legation—trapped! The Manchu authorities had had him shadowed across the world, and, as it was unwise to kill him in England, were arranging to smuggle him back to China.

Dr Sun tried to persuade various Legation servants to take notes to his friends. But all in vain. Many days went by, and no help came.

Finally, however, the English housekeeper took pity on him,

SUN  
YAT  
SEN



OF  
CHINA

DR SUN YAT SEN, who died in 1925, was the man who waged a long campaign against the Manchu Dynasty, which ended in 1912 with the proclamation of the Chinese Republic. He was its first President.

## The India of the Princes

HUNDREDS OF RULERS OVER  
NINETY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

SITTING in Delhi, carefully watching the discussions between the British Cabinet Ministers and the various Indian leaders, were the representatives of India's oldest traditions.

They were the Princes, independent rulers of two-fifths of India, and masters of 90 millions of people. While India surges upwards to self-government and democracy with all the modern methods of elections and parliaments, the Princes remain supreme rulers within the bounds of their own realms.

When Britain secured control over India the Princes were granted special treaty rights which have always been carefully respected. Some of them have British advisers and have learned modern ways of government, but in general the India of the Princes has changed little in 150 years.

There are 562 separate states in India with princely rulers. They vary from the great state of Hyderabad, which is as large as Great Britain, to the small state of Bilbari, two square miles in extent, with a population of 27 and a revenue of £7 a year. The Nizam of Hyderabad, however, with his £7,000,000 a year and fabulous store of gold and precious stones, is probably the richest man in the world. A very enlightened ruler, he wields absolute power.

### Safeguarding the People

But while an Indian Prince may be supreme in his own dominions, he knows that by his treaty relations with Britain his rule must follow certain civilised standards. Britain has not hesitated in the past to remove an unsatisfactory ruler, and in the making of a new India those who care for the ordinary people of India wonder how this safeguard can be preserved.

Many of the great Princes of India are highly educated and progressive men, and only on State occasions do they bedeck themselves in jewels and ride out on gorgeous elephants. They work in their offices every day and consult their Ministers of State just the same as the King in our country. In Mysore the Indian ruler has worked hard to provide water through irrigation for the peasant farmers; in Baroda the ruler (called the Gaekwar) was the first in India to introduce free and compulsory education; and in Travancore there is the highest literacy percentage in all India, due largely to the number of Christians there.

### The Personal Link

How can this old India be fitted into the new India which is gradually taking shape? There is often a great affection between an Indian Prince and his people, especially where he devotes himself to their welfare. This personal link is valuable, but it must be accompanied by some form of democratic government with liberties for each individual man.

## HOMEWARD BOUND FROM MARKET



Women of Southern India hurry home from market with their morning's shopping. India is much in the news today because of her immediate problem of food scarcity and of the efforts being made to establish a form of self-government acceptable to all her people.

Continued from the previous column

and, at 11.30 one night Dr Cantlie found a note pushed under the door of his house. "There is a friend of yours imprisoned in the Chinese Legation here... Whatever you do must be done at once or it will be too late."

Dr Cantlie lost no time, but his first trouble was that nobody would believe his fantastic story. The police were unhelpful, and it was, of course, a ticklish diplomatic situation. But finally he persuaded the Foreign Office to take a hand. On October 23, just twelve days after the kidnapping, a deputation arrived there and demanded the prisoner's release.

And so Dr Sun Yat Sen became a free man once more. But for that kindly housekeeper and Dr Cantlie's untiring efforts, he would undoubtedly have been taken back to China and executed, and the whole course of China's history would have been changed!

## GOOD DOG, JUDY!

JUDY, the only dog officially registered as a British Prisoner-of-War, has been awarded the Dickin Medal, known as the Animals' VC, and enrolled as a member of the Returned British Prisoners-of-War Association.

Judy, a pointer, has every reason to wag a proud tail, for she endured three and a half years of captivity in Japanese Prison Camps, and during that time "helped to maintain morale among her fellow-prisoners," and also saved "many lives through her intelligence and watchfulness."

Many and varied were Judy's adventures during the war. Originally a mascot of HMS Grasshopper, she was bombed, torpedoed, bitten by an alligator, shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, and finally captured by the Japs. Judy took it all in her stride.

In the prison camp Judy attached herself to LAC P. G. Williams, R.A.F., who persuaded the Jap Commandant to register her in the records as a prisoner-of-war, because she was an official mascot.

Williams looked after her throughout their captivity, and The People's Dispensary for Sick Animals have presented their highest award to him, the White Cross of St Giles, in recognition of his courage, resourcefulness, and care to which Judy undoubtedly owes her life.

Judy, for her part, showed her gratitude by acting as guard, giving warning of wild animals, snakes, and other dangers, and, on the occasion of the shipwreck, finding the only freshwater spring on the island, and thereby saving several lives.

If ever a dog deserved a medal that dog most certainly is Judy. Good dog, Judy!



## A Trusteeship For Trieste?

THE future of the seaport of Trieste has caused such a conflict of opinion between the Foreign Ministers at Paris that the only real solution of the problem appears to lie in making it an international port under Uno.

At the Conference Mr Molotov has been supporting the Yugoslav claim to Trieste which is based on the plea that the majority of the people in the province of Venezia Giulia, also known as the Julian March, are Yugoslavs. Mr Bevin, Mr Byrnes, and M. Bidault, on the other hand, while agreeing to the surrender of a large part of the Julian March to Yugoslavia, maintain that Trieste's population of 500,000 Italians and their nation's commercial interests in the port entitle Italy to retain it.

## END OF A NAZI MONUMENT

THE Horst Wessel Stone, perhaps the last great relic of the Nazi regime, has been blown up by a party of British sappers. Thus has passed another memorial of evil days.

Horst Wessel was born in Bielefeld in 1907, the son of a well-known and respected parson who died when the boy was 14. While studying law in Berlin young Wessel drifted into bad company and came under the influence of the Nazis. He eventually joined the SA and became one of the gang of toughs who took part in demonstrations and riots. During a street brawl in 1930 he was injured, dying six weeks later.

It was a gift for the Goebbels propaganda machine, which promptly turned the obscure ruffian into a "martyr" of the Party—a process which was greatly aided by the popularity of a song, the words of which had been written by Horst Wessel. This song was "plugged" on the radio to such an extent that it became familiar to many listeners in Britain.

The monument to this Nazi "martyr," set up in 1933, was a huge cairn of untrimmed limestone about 18 feet high, and stood in a beautiful spot surrounded by trees on one of the highest points of the great ridge of hills to the west of his birthplace, Bielefeld. It has long been a popular resort for excursionists, who are attracted by the beautiful views across the Westphalian Plain in one direction and to the wooded heights of the Teutoburger Wald in the other.

The demolition party made an early start, and when the final explosion echoed round the hills the monument was completely shattered. When Operation Wessel was declared complete scarce one stone was left upon another. It had gone the way of Hitler's New Order.

## A Problem For Farmers

OUR great dependence on wheat is strikingly illustrated by the Ministry of Agriculture's decision to halve supplies of animal feeding stuffs for July, August, and September.

Because of the world shortage of wheat, the extraction rate for flour has been raised to 90 per cent, and this means correspondingly less food for livestock. A fall in the output of pig products and eggs must result, and there may be less milk, too.

Even when the wheat ex-

The four Foreign Ministers had agreed last September that division of the province should be determined according to the race of the inhabitants, and commissions have marked on the map four slightly different boundary lines. The Russian line, however, gives Trieste to Yugoslavia.

Now, in the past Trieste has not been primarily a seaport for Italy and certainly not for Yugoslavia. Goods from and to Austria and Hungary, and even beyond, have been handled on its vast wharves, and it was one of the severest blows to Austria when by the Treaty of St Germain she had to surrender Trieste to Italy, which had fought beside the Allies during the First World War.

The trade of Central Europe had enabled Trieste to eclipse Venice, its former rival at the head of the Adriatic Sea. Like Venice, Trieste is an ancient city, a Roman tower forming part of its cathedral. In the years between the two World Wars the Italians had developed Trieste, establishing a University there in 1924.

It is clear from the intensity of the feelings that have been shown by all the countries concerned that they realise how vital a part Trieste must play in the revival of Europe's trade through the Mediterranean. Surely this points clearly to the solution that Trieste should be a port free to all nations under international trustees.

## MEMORABLE

A good memory is one of our most valuable attainments. If we forget, we are apt to land ourselves into plenty of trouble.

But memories do not improve as the years go by, and, not long ago, a man forgot his wife's birthday. However, this experience gave the man an idea. He started a company, which has been registered at Somerset House, to remind those people who are forgetful of birthdays or anything else which they ought to remember.

There is no limit to enterprise.

## GOOD-WILL DAY

THE Youth of Wales are broadcasting a message to the Youth of the World on Saturday, May 18—Good-Will Day. This will be the twenty-fifth occasion on which a message has gone out from Welsh children on May 18, the anniversary of the first Hague Conference, held in 1899.

In the years between the two wars the broadcasting systems of more and more countries helped to pass on the message, and 70 countries sent replies.

Then came 1939, and war. But still a message went out, and although it lost its world-wide audience, it was heard in several lands. In Switzerland, peaceful land of liberty, it was broadcast each year, and thousands of copies of a special magazine were distributed in the schools.

## The Message

Here is the text of the message which is to be broadcast by the BBC in this first year of peace:

Boys and girls of every nation!

We, the boys and girls of Wales, once again greet you. This is Good-Will Day. Youth calls to Youth, across land and sea, in the name of Freedom and of Friendship.

We rejoice in the coming of Peace and in the new effort to unite all peoples to put an end to all wars.

We want a world in which never again shall millions of homes be destroyed and countless little children suffer hunger;

We want a world where no nation shall live in dread of any other nation;

We want a world where nations shall work together for the good of all, trusting each other and sharing together the riches of the Earth.

By our confidence and courage, by our thoughts and deeds, we can help to bring this new spirit into the world. And we will!

Youth of all lands, let us walk together as friends. Let us dedicate ourselves to our one great adventure of Peace on Earth and Good Will among men.

That is the stirring call which will be heard in more lands than at any time since 1939. By next year, it is hoped, the message will be heard on a world-wide scale, in even more countries than was the case before the war.

## China's Capital

ONCE again Nanking has become the seat of China's Government. Between the third and fifth centuries it was the capital of China for several periods; and in 1368, on the accession of the Ming dynasty, it again became capital and was given its present name, which means Southern capital. Then, in 1403, China's capital was removed to Peking.

Again, in 1923, China's Nationalist Government removed the capital to Nanking, but when war broke out with Japan, first Hankow and then Chungking became the chief city. But in 1940 the Japanese set up a puppet government at Nanking—and it was the recognition of this Government by the Axis powers which caused the real Chinese Government to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.

Now General Chiang Kai-shek and his Ministers have returned to Nanking, and the ancient city is once more the seat of China's Government.

## WORLD NEWS REEL

**FRANCE DECIDES.** The French people have rejected the proposed new form of government by over a million votes, about twenty million people having voted.

Britain is to withdraw all her armed forces from Egypt, and a mutual assistance pact is to be drawn up between the two countries.

President Dutra has closed by decree all the gambling casinos in Brazil, declaring that "the suppression of gambling is demanded by the world's conscience."

**SOUTH SEA PLAN.** Britain, Australia, and New Zealand are to set up a South Pacific Regional Commission which aims at increasing the part played by natives in the administration and development of their territories.

After 15 years' work Professor Sao Wei-Feng has nearly finished the first translation into Chinese of the complete works of Shakespeare.

As a result of the treaty of independence recently concluded between Britain and Transjordan, the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan is to proclaim himself King of his country.

**BACK HOME.** Under the operation "Return Stork," over 20,000 Berlin children, evacuated during the winter, are returning to the city.

## HOME NEWS REEL

**LESS TIME, MORE WORK.** In their first five-day working week, the 11,000 employees of Vauxhall Motors at Luton increased their production by 12 per cent over their best 5½-day-week since the war.

Miss Emily MacManus, OBE, matron of Guy's Hospital, London, for 19 years, has retired and is going to the West Indies to advise on the teaching of nurses.

The first prefabricated vicarage in England is that of the Revd F. W. Wilkinson, of Dovecot, Liverpool. He moved into it because he felt that as a bachelor he should not occupy the old, many-roomed vicarage.

**NOT EVIDENCE?** After being taken into Lewes Court recently, a pullet gave a loud cackle and laid an egg.

A British 2½d King George V Silver Jubilee stamp which had been printed prussian blue, instead of bright ultramarine, was sold recently for £200.

Scholars of the Mount Boys' Junior County School, Whitby, now have to pass a test before being allowed to cycle to school.

## YOUTH NEWS REEL

**JUMBLE LUCK.** A Scout Patrol Leader in the 1st Okehampton Troop persuaded his mother to go along to a jumble sale, in case there was something which she might find useful. She returned with a complete Scout uniform, as well as several Scout hats, now unobtainable!

Scout Edward Henry Fox, 13, saved a schoolmate from drowning in the swollen River Rhymney when he slipped into the icy water. Scout Fox, of the 1st Dinas Powis (Glamorgan) Troop, has received the Gilt Cross for his gallantry.

**THOUGHTFUL.** The gymnastic team of the Danish Boys Brigade who visited England recently brought for their hosts

The New York-Lisbon-Madrid-Rome-Cairo air service has been inaugurated by Trans-World Air Lines.

Germans transferred from Poland to Germany numbered 300,000 by May 1.

**DANES CHEER R.A.F.** The most enthusiastic reception ever given to a foreign band in Denmark was that given to the R.A.F. Central Band as it marched through Copenhagen in the Liberation Anniversary celebration.

The Sir James Clark Ross, the Norwegian 14,362-ton whaling factory ship, has brought back 64,000 barrels of whale oil from its winter whaling in the Antarctic.

Russia is to make big new television developments as a part of her new five-year-plan. The Moscow television station is already operating and other stations are to be built at Leningrad and Kiev.

**CHEERFUL WORDS.** Mr Herbert Hoover, President Truman's special food envoy, declared recently that the world food crisis will end on September 1, because of good harvest prospects.

Over 300 former castles, palaces, and other large buildings in Czechoslovakia, previously occupied by Germans and collaborators, are being converted into museums, headquarters of cultural organisations, and workers' rest homes.

**UNLABELLED LUGGAGE.** A two-year-old boy who was lost in Southampton was found in the luggage van of a train when it arrived at Waterloo. As he jumped out he remarked brightly: "Lovely puff-puff."

The Admiralty have promised Surrey County Council to remove the five-acre radar station on Leith Hill.

In the athletics match in which London Schoolboys beat Paris Schoolboys by 73 points to 62 one of the French boys won the High Jump at 6 feet 0½ inches.

**CUCKOO TRICK.** A hen at Yarmouth, I-of-W, laid an egg in the nest of a pair of racing pigeons after apparently eating their eggs. The pigeons hatched out a Rhode Island chick.

Over 30 million shillings were minted in 1945—nearly eight million more than in the previous year.

In Time to Come, an American Play dealing with the Versailles Peace Conference, and with the late Earl Lloyd George and President Wilson as its chief characters, has been presented in London.

gifts of Danish produce—eggs, butter, and bacon.

Fifteen-year-old Ross Brown, a Scout in the St John's Church Troop, Victoria, British Columbia, is suffering from an incurable disease. But he is determined to become a King's Scout, and gives every moment of his spare time to preparing for the tests. Ross has been awarded the Cornwell Badge.

**ROYAL CERTIFICATE.** From next October, Scouts gaining the King's Scout Badge will receive a Royal Certificate from the King. Presentations of King's Scout Badges and Royal Certificates will be made by the Chief Scout at special receptions to be held at Headquarters in London.



# The Trees of the Men

MANY CN readers know of the Men of the Trees and of Mr St Barbe Baker their President. Few, however, know of the Trees of the Men, which have a subscription of 25 acorns a year for their membership. They are the live-oaks of Louisiana and their President is a live-oak itself, the first member.

The President is the world's largest live oak, 75 feet high, a giant in girth, with a spread of 160 feet, and is more than 100 years old, which is the indispensable qualification for being admitted to its exclusive Society.

Every tree in this remarkable Society has its godfather who

names it, collects its dues of acorns, guarantees its qualifications, and pays its acorns into a common fund from which future live-oaks will arise and be distributed. The first of these godfathers, and for long the only one, was Dr Edwin Stephens, who named the President which grows near New Orleans, Louisiana's famous seaport.

In due time, however, what had been his hobby, and the President the only member, was taken up by others, so that the number of the godfathers and the number of the accredited live-oaks grows and grows to spread from Louisiana to the

neighbouring states of Texas and Mississippi.

Some famous trees belong; the Jean Lafitte Oak, the Cleveland Oak, greatly admired by President Cleveland, and the Maryland Oak under which the poem Maryland My Maryland was written by Ryder Lendall. Other named oaks are the duelling oaks of New Orleans, where duels were fought when Louisiana was a French colony, and, most celebrated of all, the Versailles Oaks, a grove of 79 centenarians, the scene of the Battle of New Orleans, which was a famous victory won by Andrew Jackson against the British in 1815, the year of Waterloo.

## AIRBORNE ENGINEERS

So that their engineers can be sent to any part of the country at a moment's notice to service their products and answer breakdown calls, a Manchester firm is to operate its own aeroplanes from Ringway Airport, which is to be a link for Continental air traffic.

The firm, G. Brady & Co. Ltd, shutter makers, of New Islington, plan to spend £20,000 on planes, and by next year it is hoped their representatives will be able to cover all the nearby European countries by air. The first plane, a Taylorcraft Auster, costing £1000, is one of the five which are on order. In the last two years the firm has had 10,000 "service" calls, transporting the engineers by road.

Ringway is to be the permanent base of the company's aircraft fleet, but other branches in London and Birmingham will follow suit.

## 30 TYRES AN HOUR

A FIRM at Akron in Ohio has invented a new automatic machine which makes a car tyre every two minutes. Only three people are required to work this machine which has a production rate nearly double that of any semi-automatic machine and five times that of hand-made tyre methods.

With this machine it is possible to turn out 720 popular-size passenger-car tyres in 24 hours.

## QUEER CUSTOMER

A POLITE baker of Liverpool received the oddest customer of his career recently. A man entered his shop and the baker asked his usual courteous question, "Can I help you, sir?"

"Yes, I'm a prisoner-of-war. Please inform the police," replied the other.

He was a German prisoner who had a few days previously escaped from his camp in Cheshire and had tired of freedom.

## Bush Film For Boys and Girls

A FULL-LENGTH adventure film for children is now being made in the Australian bush by Gaumont-British Instructional Films.

Its story tells how five children thwart horse thieves, and the film is to be packed with action and drama. Its settings will include some fine scenery, for Ralph Smart, writer-director of the film, has taken the cast to the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney. Here, in passes 3000 feet above sea level, with huge granite outcrops and tall timber as a backdrop, the plot is unfolding. The cast includes Chips Rafferty and Helen Grieve, both of whom played in the Australian film Overlanders, and a 12-year-old aborigine boy from Queensland.

When it is completed the film will be shown in Australia, and then it will be brought here to be shown to Junior Cinema Clubs.



## Fun With an RAF Dinghy

These young water-frolickers at Hampton Court have been fortunate enough to get hold of an RAF rubber dinghy. In the war it saved airmen's lives at sea; now it provides fun for swimmers in the peaceful Thames.

## DECLARING A CANARY

PROBABLY the highest flying canary on record was "Ernie," Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery's canary, which arrived here by air with its master recently. At the airfield the Customs man asked: "Anything to declare, sir?" and Viscount Montgomery replied "Only one canary." Ernie was taken to the waiting car. No doubt Monty felt he had better "declare" Ernie before Ernie declared himself, for he is a vocal little chap!

## FARM WAGES

THE Central Agricultural Wages Board has decided to raise the minimum weekly wages of farm workers to £4 a week. Women over 21, including members of the Land Army, are to receive £3 a week, and there will be proportionate additions for younger farm workers, and to all overtime rates of pay. These increases, which will operate from July 14, will cost the farming industry about £20,000,000 a year. But wage rates were higher in most other industries, and it was inevitable that agriculture should offer better pay to its workers if they are to remain on the farms, and not be attracted to more highly paid work in the towns.

## A Diver's Supreme Heroism

THE George Cross has been awarded to an Australian naval officer, Lieutenant George Gosse, for facing what seemed almost certain death in dealing with mines of an unknown type in Bremen harbour a year ago.

Divers having reported that mines of an entirely new kind were lying below the surface of Bremen harbour, it was decided to bring one up, and Lieutenant Gosse undertook to try to render it harmless first. He put on a diver's suit and went down into the dark, muddy water, where he found himself in a difficult tangle of wreckage.

He found the mine, and although he did not know the secret of how it exploded, he set to work to remove the primer. When he had done so there was a metallic crash, for in removing the primer he had caused the

## The Call of the Church

ALL branches of the Christian Church are desperately short of ministers.

At a recent Press conference the Archbishop of Canterbury announced that 5000 men from the Forces and from among those directed to civilian employment had offered their services to the Church of England. These candidates, he said, were being considered, and a selection with a view to training was being made with a thoroughness, care, and judgment which had never been applied before in anything like the same degree. Dr Fisher stressed the point that no suitable candidate would be prevented by lack of money for training, and an appeal for £600,000 towards the cost of this has been launched. All the Service chiefs are supporting the appeal.

## A BIG CONTRACT

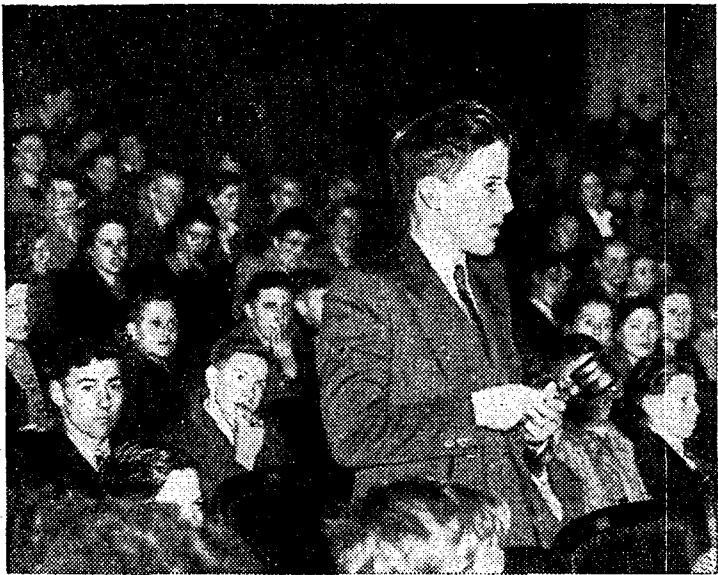
TURKEY's biggest hydro-electric power station is to be built by a British firm, Metropolitan Vickers, near Zonguldak on the Black Sea. The work will cost Turkey £3,000,000 and the contract for it was signed recently in London by the Turkish Ambassador, M. Achikalin. The new power station will supply some of Turkey's industrial centres and will help her coal production.



## Young Londoners in Switzerland

Delight and wonder shine in the faces of these London children as they gaze at the towering snow-clad heights surrounding their playground at Adelboden. The children are a few of the 200 who have gone to Switzerland to rebuild their health. As described in the CN recently, they are the guests of the Swiss people, who have subscribed nearly £20,000 to pay the cost of their visit.





### Youth Speaks Its Mind

R. C. Davidson of Greenway School, Uxbridge, speaking at the recent Youth Conference on Parliament, held at Friends' House, London. Schoolboys and girls aged between 14 and 18 came from all over the south of England and, after hearing lectures, took part in discussions in which no adults were allowed to join.

## PUNCH, THE LUCKY TURTLE

By the C.N. Zoo Correspondent

THE London Zoo is now busy planning to restock the salt-water section of the Aquarium. This famous "water zoo," situated in long corridors under the Mappin Terraces, contains three large halls—the freshwater, sea-water, and tropical—and in pre-war days over half a million people used to visit it annually. On the outbreak of war the Aquarium was closed down, most of the fish being destroyed. In 1943, however, the freshwater section, replenished mainly with fish given by British angling societies, reopened its doors, to the delight of thousands.

### Sea-Water by Lorry

Restocking the sea-water section is going to be a formidable enterprise. Not only have deep-sea fish to be caught and brought to London, but about 80,000 gallons of sea-water are also needed, to add to the 70,000 which were stored away in underground reservoirs in 1939.

The water from our seaside cannot be used because coastal sea-water is liable to contain all sorts of impurities which would be very bad for the fish. The water will therefore be collected far out in the Atlantic, where it will be drawn up into large tanks fitted in certain ocean-going vessels. On reaching the London docks it will be sent up to Regent's Park by motor-lorry.

Meanwhile, the Aquarium staff are busy getting the exhibition tanks shipshape—some of them hold as much as 5000 gallons of water—and Mr H. F. Vinall, the supervisor, is getting in touch with marine laboratories, agents, and fishermen around the British coasts. Many of these agents sent fish to London's "water zoo" in pre-war days.

Early arrivals are likely to be gifts already promised from other aquaria, such as that at New York, and the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco. But the first exhibits will probably be smaller salt-water fish caught around our shores—plaice, soles, conger eels,

lobsters, crabs, and so on. A special effort will be made, too, to get an octopus.

One exhibit has already arrived. This is a large green turtle named Punch, given to the Zoo by Mrs G. W. Corns, of Lancing, Sussex. Mrs Corns used to live on Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, and while there, as she told the Zoo officials, she chanced one day to find a large white egg lying on the shore. Taking it home, she kept it and, to her surprise, some weeks later, it hatched, and out stepped—a baby turtle!

Mrs Corns fed her unusual pet, and it did so well that when she came home to England later she brought Punch with her. But then her troubles began. Turtles, in our climate, need to be kept in warm sea-water, and as Mrs Corns was unable to provide this essential, she decided that the place for Punch was the Zoo.

By the recent death of Mr E. G. Boulenger, the Zoo aquarium has lost its staunchest friend. Mr Boulenger was Director of the Aquarium for 20 years, and was part designer of the building. During his directorship he made many trips abroad to arrange exchanges of exhibits with other aquaria.

C. H.

## Ships With Rudders in Front

THE keels have just been laid at Birkenhead of two ships which are to have a rudder in the bow as well as one at the stern. This will enable the ship to be more easily manoeuvred in small ports and allow her to be brought alongside a dock more speedily.

The two ships are being built for the G.W.R. and will be used on the services to Ireland and across the English Channel. They will be fitted with every device for safe and comfortable voyaging. Radar will prevent collisions in fog or in darkness, and echo-sounding apparatus—which records the depth of the sea—will eliminate the risk of going aground in a fog.

## The Future of Palestine

No race or religion can justly claim Palestine as its very own. That is one of the main conclusions contained in the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on the future management of the country, in the heart of which is the Holy Land, and the shrine of Christendom. At present Palestine is governed by Great Britain under Mandate.

In regard to the conflicting racial interests there the committee say that Palestine must be neither a Jewish nor an Arab State, that Jew shall not dominate Arab, and that Arab shall not dominate Jew. The committee are opposed to the setting up of an independent Palestine State. Such a course, they say, would result in civil strife, and might threaten the peace of the world.

The Anglo-American Committee have recommended that Palestine shall continue to be ruled as at present, until hostility disappears, and a trusteeship agreement by the United Nations can be executed. In the meantime British forces must remain to keep order.

The immediate issue of certificates to admit 100,000 Jewish victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution has been recommended.

When, eventually, Palestine passes under Uno's trusteeship, the Committee of Inquiry suggest that the form of government there should preserve the interests of Christian, Moslem, and Jewish faiths alike.

### Cheery Danes



Sturdy lads of the Danish Boys Brigade who came to London for the recent Boys Brigade Rally. Petersen (left) was in the Danish Underground Movement during the German occupation. Jensen (right, aged 13), was the youngest of the visitors.

## The EDITOR'S TABLE

### PEACE ON EARTH

IN Paris the Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers have been striving to erect scaffolding for the House of Peace which we hope will soon rise "serene and bright to greet the dawning day."

The treaties of peace on which Mr Byrnes, M. Bidault, Mr Bevin, and Mr Molotov are working will be among the major documents of world history, but in drafting them the statesmen have much to guide them from past experience. Unlike the days when the Treaty of Versailles was drawn up, Paris has not had, as a start, an overflowing conference from all parts of the world. It has seen four men and their staffs hard at work thinking carefully not only of their phrases but of the people in every country whose lives may be changed by what those phrases will mean.

ONE lesson from the past from which we should now profit is that the mere handing over of money, territory, and goods by the defeated does not settle the real problems between nations but raises a rich crop of new difficulties.

We can only build a stable peace on earth when we regard mankind as a whole, living, as it were, on the same great estate and needing to draw health, food, and happiness from the same sources. The treaty-makers must look beyond the conference room to the people in factories, offices, and on farms, and consider what effect their decisions will have on them.

PEACE on earth is dependent not so much on the words and decisions of statesmen as on the hope and determination of ordinary men and women, and their readiness to support the machinery to create peace on earth. Here we are on firmer ground than after the First World War, when the League of Nations was only half supported by the peoples of the world. In our time the United Nations Organisation has started its work with the full allegiance of all free peoples. This is the great new fact which lies at the back of all the work of peace-building now, and it provides us all with a share in the task.

PEACE on earth is a prize to be won, not a prize to be had without hard work. We know now that wars proceed out of distress, unemployment, ignorance, and lack of understanding between the world's peoples. These handicaps can be overcome with all the supreme gifts of science, communication, and knowledge which are now ours. We must set ourselves to prepare a world in which want, misery, and disease are abolished, so that "the flower of peace, the rose that cannot wither" is given a chance to strengthen its roots and flourish.

### Towards Safer Driving

THE steps which need to be taken to reduce road accidents are many; one of the most important is to ensure the safer driving of motor vehicles.

The Home Office have decided to institute police standards for the driving of motor cars. All driving examiners are to be specially trained at a Police Driving School, and from next autumn every person submitting himself for a driving test will fail if he does not come up to police standard.

The responsibility of a motor driver is great, and the Home Office is to be congratulated on this new measure towards helping to reduce the toll of the roads.

### Right as Rain

VERY much depends on the success of this season's crops, and for that reason farmers in many lands have been looking anxiously at the skies, hoping for the gathering of rain clouds.

The rains which fell on our own land late in April were a godsend; but America has been anxious, and elsewhere many farmers still await the falling of the life-giving drops. Of course the land wants the sun as well, but without rain there can be no good harvest.

When Walter Raymond gave the world the phrase "right as rain," how right he was! So let us not grumble if an occasional Saturday or Sunday is spoiled (as we may think) by rain. It is a heaven-sent blessing.

### JUST AN IDEA

Friction among men slows up production more than friction in machines.

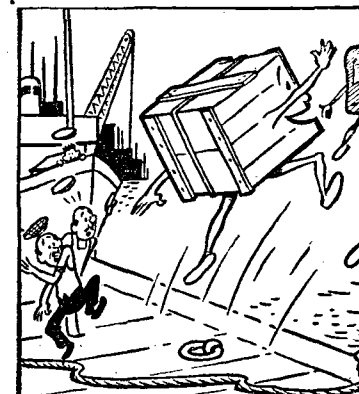
### Under the E

THE police were rung up when a car knocked down a tree. A trunk call.

A FOREIGNER thinks that in England everything looks as if it were painted in water-colour. Especially when it rains.

A CERTAIN man is described as a mountaineer of long standing. Time he began to climb.

A CARPENTER'S wife expects him to make all their furniture. So he has made a stand.



Our Exports Jump, says a newspaper world record



## Services or University?

WHEN the universities reopen next October, ninety per cent of the places for new undergraduates will go to men of promise who have served with the Forces and are in release groups 1 to 55, or who have been engaged in important civilian work for at least three years. Only ten per cent of the places will be available for students from the schools, including medical, dental, and veterinary students. Women who have been on war service are to have preference in the filling of vacancies in women's colleges.

These decisions, announced by the Minister of Labour, will mean that many students who, normally, would proceed to the universities from school will now have to complete their period of national service before they take university courses.

Although this will mean disappointment for many, it is only fair that the young men and women who brought us victory should have preference. They lost valuable years in which to pursue higher studies, and now they are to have the chance of making up for lost time.

## MAY BLOSSOM

IN May  
The gay  
Wild hawthorn flowers.  
Each field  
And weald  
With blossom dowers.  
They blow  
Like snow  
The hedges on.  
But soon  
Comes June,  
And they have gone!

Herbert Stoneley

## Editor's Table

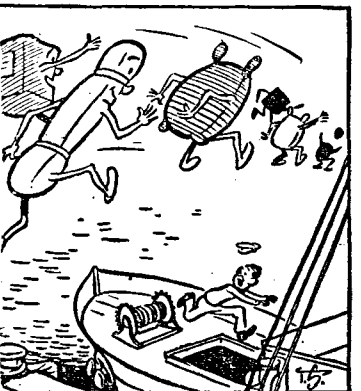
PETER PUCK  
WANTS TO KNOW

If cricket is  
played out



CAREFULNESS runs in some families. Somebody usually breaks the monotony.

A LADY says that her part of the country is full of adders. They add to its interest.



er headline. And will create new  
ds, we hope.

## THINGS SAID

DOMESTIC skill is not only an honourable but an invaluable accomplishment, for it lies at the foundation of the nation's strength—the happy homes of the people. *Queen Elizabeth*

THERE is an old Welsh proverb: Not by violence but through brotherhood. We have learned the truth of that saying during 130 years. *John Winant*

IF I were, to say anything, I would quote from the hymn, Standing in Need of Prayer. *Mr Byrnes, on his way to the Paris Conference*

WHERE youth is concerned we must always hope that reform is possible. *The Home Secretary*

THERE was no need to doubt that Russia would be true to her policy of peace and security. *Marshal Stalin*

## A May Morning at Grasmere

A SWEET morning. We have put the finishing stroke to our bower, and here we are sitting in the orchard. It is one o'clock. We are sitting upon a seat under the wall, which I found my brother building up, when I came to him. . . . It is a nice, cool, shady spot. The small birds are singing, lambs bleating, cuckoos calling, the thrush sings by fits. Thomas Ashburner's axe is going quietly (without passion) in the orchard, hens are cackling, flies humming, the women talking together at their doors, plum and pear trees are in blossom—apple trees greenish—the opposite woods green, the crows are cawing, we have heard ravens, the ash trees are in blossom, birds flying all about us, the stitchwort is coming out, there is one budding lychnis, the primroses are passing their prime, celandine, violets, and wood sorrel for ever more, little geraniums and pansies on the wall. *Dorothy Wordsworth*

## OUR GREATEST NEED

The pupils of the Piney Woods School in Mississippi publish a little paper called *The Pine Torch* six times a year. We think C.N. readers will appreciate this poem called *Our Greatest Need* which appeared in it a little time ago:

A LITTLE more kindness,  
A little less greed,  
A little more giving,  
A little less greed.  
A little more smile,  
A little less frown,  
A little less kicking  
A man when he's down.  
A little more "We,"  
A little less "I,"  
A little more laugh,  
A little less cry.  
A little more flowers  
On the pathway of life,  
And fewer on graves  
At the end of the strife.

## BOY GOLF CHAMPION

THOUGH only just 16, Arthur Perowne, a Norwich lad, has already made a name for himself as a golfer. A little while ago he won the Carris Cup at Moor Park in the Boys' Open Championship.

Later he ambitiously entered for the English Amateur Championship, the first to be held since the war, which was recently played on the Royal Mid-Surrey course at Richmond. In the first round he faced very stiff opposition, for he played against J. J. F. Pennink who had



twice won the Championship, in 1937 and 1938. Arthur put up a wonderful struggle but lost. Reggie Whitcombe, the famous golfer, who has given Arthur tuition in golf, has described his pupil as "a little wizard" and has said he thinks Arthur is going to be a great player.

## Yogi Kept Them Fit

COLONEL BLIMP probably thought Yogi was a lot of "unhealthy rubbish." But two Dutch boys who are in Australia maintain that it was Yogi that kept them fit in a Japanese internment camp.

They are Gerhard Krull, aged 13, and his ten-year-old brother Ruurd. They reached Australia from Batavia looking healthy and strong, in spite of three-and-a-half years of ill-treatment, starvation, and squalid conditions.

In the beginning of their internment they became acquainted with an old Dutchman, whose outlook and life were completely Eastern. He was 61, and because of the lack of food and bad conditions he became terribly thin. But he was a devotee of Yogi, and he did his exercises every day. Younger people fell ill, but he was never ill. He taught Gerhard and Ruurd his principles of concentration. He showed them the traditional Yogi poses. The boys were told that the first principle of Yogi is that a man's body is originally sound, and that if he trained every part of it he would remain healthy.

Recently the two lads demonstrated their exercises to new-found friends at a Melbourne fire station. Gerhard stood on his head for five minutes on a concrete floor. This exercise, he said, is designed to help memory training, and Gerhard's father says that his son has a phenomenal memory. The firemen at Eastern Hill have now invited the young Yogi exponents to take part in the fire station's routine physical training.

## The Royal Academy Itself Again

THE Royal Academy is here again, in full vigour, almost as if it had never been curtailed, with King George the Fifth on his bronzed horse in the courtyard to welcome us all.

Within its galleries it seems the same that it was seven years ago, with few of the scars of war remaining to disturb the peace of the summer woods and pastures of this green and pleasant land. Scattered among the pictured scenes are the likenesses of children—loved blossoms of the spring.

The children light every room, from the first room to the last, and the Sculpture Hall as well, where they appear as cherubs' heads, one of them with sprouting wings—so that one might almost be tempted to describe this as a Children's Academy. In the first room two of them hang on the line, one of them Master Nicholas Woltman, and to keep them company, Eve with a very green apple, and a child among the hop vines by Dame Laura Knight.

## The Blue-Eyed Twins

So the names go on. Pamela and Sarah, Alice and Charles, Betty, Pat and Ann and Guy, and some grander ones like Marianna in her rather worn frame, and Christina and Cecilia, and Melissa, who is asleep; and some unnamed like The Twins, a blue-eyed pair so alike that we know them for what they are said to be. All may not here be catalogued; but a few more may be among the chosen. David and Peter in Gallery Five with their brown-sailed toy yacht; and Margaret, pensive, with her finger in her book; and Cecilia and Nicholas (in Gallery Four), with their pony cart and another pony putting an inquisitive head inside; and Karen from Scandinavia, and Sir Gerald Kelly's Néac Tuhl from the Far East; and conversation pictures of mothers and children. There is

one picture of mother and child with something in it that the others have not; for mother is putting her cherished baby to bed, and a doll has fallen from the sleepy hands. And there are many others.

There is, of course, much else in this Academy for children of all ages to see and to admire. Dame Laura Knight's Nuremberg occupies by right the chief place in the Big Gallery. It is the Picture of the Year. It reveals almost in profile the counsel, the sentinel soldiers, and the prisoners in their characteristic attitudes. But as a background, instead of the roof and walls of the court, we are shown a scarred and scorched and cruel landscape—the emblem of what the prisoners have done.

Not far away is one of the few records of the war, a Training Jump for the paratroops before they take to the air with their parachutes. Among the many portraits of the captains of the war, that of Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein is painted with his cage canary beside him.

## Beauty on Land and Sea

Then there are the mellow landscapes and seascapes of the old practitioners, and the ardent experiments of the newer ones, but nearly all of England. Mr Russell Flint, whose mastery of colour and beauty of figure painting puts him beyond rivalry, has one of St Malo and its sunbathers before the war. Master of another kind, Mr C. Spencelayh, shows *The Passing of Time*, an old gentleman turning over the pages of a Victorian portrait album on the table by the side of the grandfather clock.



THIS ENGLAND

Passing the village post office at Abbots Morton, Warwickshire



## BOOKS OF SHEER DELIGHT

PETER RABBIT, as his creator, Beatrix Potter, drew him, is this month looking down from the wall of a lovely eighteenth-century room in London at a thousand books and pictures made for the delight and instruction of the Children of Yesterday.

These 1001 exhibits have been assembled by the National Book League in their new home at 7 Albemarle Street, and a few of them will remind the visitor of those 1001 stories of the Arabian Nights Entertainments of 1001 years and more ago. Here, for example, is a children's chap book of Ali Baba, of about 1820.

This little book is among a rare group of the Tales of Mother Goose, which came to us from France, where Pierre Perrault, a youth of 18, wrote them at the end of the seventeenth century. Pierre is probably the youngest of the three children of Charles (held by some to be the author) to whom their nurse, busy with a distaff, is telling the stories of The Sleeping Beauty, Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, and Cinderella in the picture from his original book, which was reprinted in London in 1785, and is here in a half-morocco box.

It was another French author, Comtesse D'Aulnoy, who in 1698 first used the title Fairy Tales (Contes des Fées). In this exhibition is the only known copy of its first edition in English. To make Fairy Tales more attractive to English children our publishers attributed them to a Mother Bunch, and one book of 1802 has this amazing sub-title—For the amusement of all those little masters and misses who, by duty to their parents, and obedience to their superiors, aim at becoming great lords and ladies!

Among nursery tales by our own authors the oldest known copy of Little Goody Two-shoes, by Oliver Goldsmith, takes pride of place. Sold in 1766 for sixpence, its probable value today is

£1000. Then there is the first separate edition of Robert Southey's Three Bears, in which the enterprising publisher transformed Southey's interfering old woman into a little girl named Silverlocks, whose hair has since become golden.

But however these facts appeal to the mind, there is in this room ample to delight the eye even today, when there is such a wealth of picture books. For what children seek in a book is delight, as John Masefield writes in a foreword to Mr Percy Muir's descriptive catalogue.

Among these pictorial delights are jig-saw puzzles, peep-shows of the Thames Tunnel and the Great Exhibition, Harlequinades, woodcuts by Bewick, original drawings by vigorous Randolph Caldecott, and dainty figures by Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway.

This charming exhibition is open until May 30, except on Sundays, and children are admitted at half-price—sixpence.

### On a Lonely Island

HARRY TEBBS of West Kirby, Cheshire, is a fisherman, and although he is only 28 he has sailed round the world. Now he has a job that many might envy him.

He is the new keeper of the lonely Hilbre Island at the south of the broad Dee Estuary.

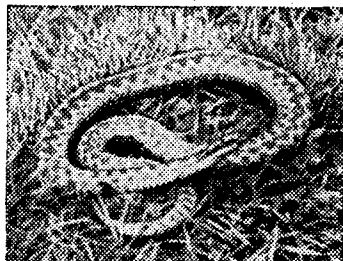
Hilbre Island, uninhabited throughout the winter except for the keeper who checks the tides and hoists weather signals, is accessible only during low tide when it is possible to cross the treacherous sandbanks on foot.

## Summer Brings Out the Adders

Not long ago two children in different parts of Britain were attacked by adders. Near Haverfordwest, in Wales, a girl of eight was bitten by one and her life was saved by her doctor telephoning everywhere for serum which was eventually obtained from London. Another girl, of Preston, in Devon, was attacked by an adder in a wood. Her brother, aged six, pluckily came to her rescue and, as he said, "knocked out" the snake with a stone.

Warm weather in the spring awakens Britain's only poisonous snake, the adder, from his winter sleep, and he comes out in search of lizards, small birds, mice, and similar food. So it is well to be on the look-out for him, especially in the warm, dry places he likes, such as heaths, moorland, sandy banks, woods with a light soil, or dry, stony places.

The adder, or viper, carries easily - distinguished warning marks. He has a broad black zig-zag band running right down his back, and a V-shaped mark on his head. As a background to the black zig-zag band, his colour may be olive, deep brown, brown-



ish-yellow, or almost black, in which case the band is of a deeper black.

The harmless grass snake is often mistaken for an adder. Adders hardly ever exceed two feet, but a grass snake is often three feet or more, and a grass snake will often hiss fiercely if attacked. But he is entirely harmless, and is easily tamed. A schoolboy reader of the CN once had a grass snake for a pet and called it James. It would lie in his pocket all the afternoon while he sat reading in the garden, now and then popping out its head to see what was going on—a bit of a shock for visitors—but returning at a word or touch from its master.

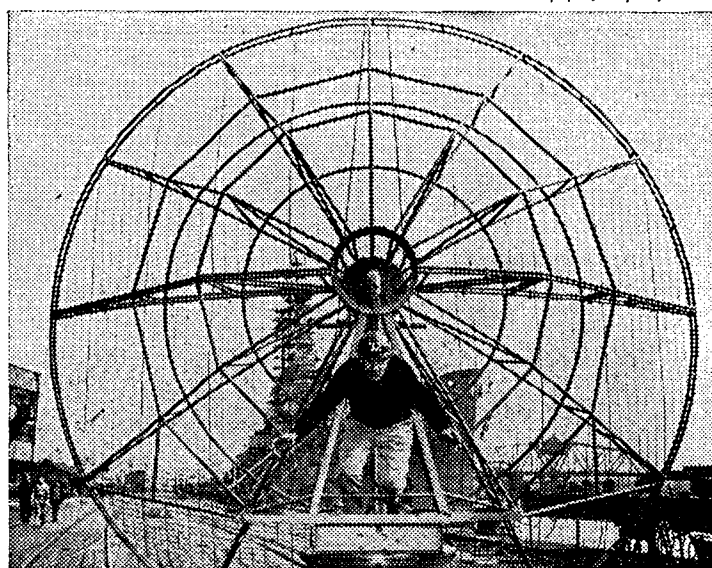
The adder, however, is far from being a pet; it is the most dangerous wild thing in our country. The venom from its bite may prove fatal to a young child or an invalid, and is very painful to anyone else. The help of a doctor must be sought at once if someone has been bitten.

### COTTON HOUSES

It is possible that houses made of cotton will come into existence in the United States before long to help to ease the housing problem.

The National Cotton Council headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee, recently predicted that prefabricated houses made of laminated boards of cotton and plastic resins would soon be in use. The cost of the houses is low, for they can be built quickly and with little labour.

Houses of this type would be unsuitable for our climate, however, for they would not provide the necessary insulation against cold weather.



### Radar's Web

A worker at the US Steel's Federal Shipyard poses in a baseball catcher's attitude in front of the antennae of a cruiser's radar equipment. This web of antennae will be mounted on the ship's mast where it will trap the micro-waves reflected from an object.

## A NEW VENTURE IN FILMING

A FEATURE documentary film which has only one professional actor in the cast has just been made by the first woman to direct a feature film in this country. The Way We Live, praiseworthy venture by Two Cities Films, Ltd, owes much to the skill and artistry of Miss Jill Craig. It is a film of, for, and by, the people of Plymouth.

The story has been woven around the dispute whether this blitzed city shall be rebuilt as it was before the devastation or to the famous Watson-Abercrombie plan. The problem is one that no citizen of Plymouth whatever his trade or profession shrugs away, and the film shows this battle and the way it affects a typical blitzed-out family patiently waiting for a prefabricated house. Miss Craig rightly felt that those who had been living the story should tell it, and in this she had no lack of support from the City of Plymouth—or from would-be film stars.

The script of the film had been approved by the Lord Mayor and

his Council, who passed a resolution to give the film unit every facility. Consequently, when Miss Craig arrived with her few technicians and equipment she found a ready welcome.

Miss Craig has given the good old name of Copperwheat to her blitzed "film" family, a dockyard worker and a war-widow playing the mother and father. For the fifteen-year-old somewhat studious daughter, June Riddolls was chosen, and charming young Patsy Scantlebury play the pretty irresponsible daughter. Miss Craig has high hopes for Patsy's future career. The originators of the rebuilding plan, Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie and city engineer Mr James Paton-Watson, appear, as does Mr Michael Foot, M.P.

The Way We Live is something of an experiment, for if it is liked and approved there will be other similar documentaries told in story-form. We sincerely trust so, for this is the type of sincere, intelligent film we long to see more of.

## The Conqueror's Hunting Ground

THE state and conditions of the New Forest in Hampshire are to be investigated by a committee appointed by the Forestry Commissioners, who will consider what steps are desirable and necessary to bring it into line with modern requirements.

This ancient forest of some 150 square miles stretching southwards to Southampton Water has a rich history. It was William the Conqueror's favourite hunting-ground, and he was merciless towards any trespasser, ordaining that any man who

slew hart or hind should be blinded. By an ironic fate two of his own sons were killed while hunting in the forest.

Resentment of William the Conqueror's cruel laws in regard to the New Forest led, much later, to the making of laws considerably less harsh.

In May the New Forest is at its loveliest and freshest. It is to be hoped that when the forest has been restored to its former majesty it will become a national park, and remain an unspoiled corner of England.

## PEARL FISHERS AT WORK AGAIN

IN Australian waters the retiring oyster has hoarded its riches for five years, without eager fingers exploring its secret store. But the oyster's period of peace has come to an end. After the idleness of the war years the Australian pearling industry reopened in March, when the first lugger sailed from Roebuck Bay, on the north-west coast of Western Australia. There was terrific enthusiasm on the part of the Malay pearling crews, which

was probably the greater because the present market value of shell is about £500 a ton. This exceptional figure has been reached owing to a keen market in America, but it is likely to come down as more beds are opened and production begins elsewhere.

Broome, on Roebuck Bay, was once the greatest pearling centre of the world, and may well be again. More luggers are to be sent to the shell beds with the least delay.

### BEDTIME CORNER

#### The Mysterious Fence

DORIS was enjoying herself picking wild flowers in the fields. Tomorrow at her school there was to be a wild flower competition and top marks would go to the girl with the most varied collection, all correctly named. Doris had only been living in

A very cross-looking man was beside her. When she explained, he only scowled. "Pretending you thought these are wild flowers!" he snorted. "You'll say you flew over the fence next."

"What fence?" asked Doris, puzzled. "I didn't see one."

"What a little fibber you are!" he declared. "You know very well you climbed over the fence!"

Then a gentleman came along, and poor Doris was nearly in tears when the man, evidently his gardener, accused her of stealing.

"Come with me, Ben," said the gentleman and walked towards the bushes. Ben followed, and, staring in surprise over the bushes, said:

"What, no fence?"

"No," laughed the gentleman. "I had it taken down while you were away ill. I intend turning this part of the garden into the field. So it was not this young lady's fault if she thought our garden was part of the fields."

Afterwards he took Doris to a wood where many different wild flowers showed their sweet faces, and he wrote down their names for her.

Next day Doris told her mistress that she had been helped, but she got top marks all the same.



the country since the beginning of the term and she did not know many names of wild flowers.

In a big field she came to a line of bushes, and, walking round them, she gasped with delight.

"I never knew such lovely flowers grew wild!" she exclaimed, and had picked several when a gruff voice said:

"What are you doing in here?"



## King Cricket Returns

OUR greatest summer game is now getting into full swing. King Cricket is once more beginning a reign over school fields, village greens, and club grounds; and for the first time for many years we shall enjoy a full season of County Cricket.

This season sees the championship once again at stake, and the 17 counties will each play the same number of games, and meet each other at least once. There is a welcome return to the points system of deciding the championship, instead of the more complicated one of percentages.

As might be expected, the war has affected most of the clubs, and this season will be one of team-building rather than of serious challenge to Yorkshire, winners of the championship 12 times between the two World Wars. The champions are not expected to yield their position this year, despite the loss of Sutcliffe, Wood, and Mitchell, and, of course, the great Hedley Verity. But the tried and tested Hutton, Leyland, Bowes, and Booth will be there to help the newcomers. Fiddling is Wood's successor as wicketkeeper. Coxon and Whitehead are new fast bowlers, and there is a promising bowler of the Verity type in Wardle. Two coming batsmen are Thornton and left-hander Watson, so that Yorkshire, again captained by Brian Sellers, face the season with confidence.

### Father Time's Return

Middlesex provided the greatest challenge to the champions in 1939, and their new side is also a good one, although perhaps stronger in batting than bowling. Captain - secretary R. W. V. Robins will be ably backed up by stalwarts like Edrich, Compton, Robertson, Simms, and Young. An interesting newcomer is that good amateur batsman wicketkeeper, C. R. Maxwell, who was formerly

with Notts. Old Father Time will be keeping a weather eye on them all. He was a war casualty, knocked from his important position on the famous pavilion by a barrage balloon in 1940, but he is back now, and still trying to replace a bail on the stumps, as of yore.

For many years now the name of Gloucestershire has brought to mind England's captain, Hammond, just as once it was inseparable from that of W. G. Grace. Although finishing third in the 1939 table, Gloucestershire felt themselves to be morally champions, for did they not humble Yorkshire twice? Walter Hammond is in the happy position of being able to call upon most of his pre-war team, and much is expected of Scott and Lambert, who took 195 wickets between them in 1939, when they were only 20! To help them along is wily Tom Goddard, still bowling well despite his 45 years.

Kent have perhaps been the greatest sufferers, for 11 of their players fell in the war, including the captain, F. G. H. Chalk. On Saturday Yorkshire will be welcomed on the picturesque Canterbury ground, and Kent will then have the opportunity of really testing their strength. Essex and Lancashire will also have hard struggles, for the southern county can no longer call upon their two best bowlers and three good bats, while Lancashire have lost some of their best men to league cricket.

Somerset is in the happy position of being able to play all the pre-war men, and Surrey, Sussex, and Worcester are in much the same position. But Glamorgan and Hampshire do not view the season with any degree of confidence, and a great deal is to be done before either can offer serious opposition to the top teams. The remaining counties, Derbyshire, Leicestershire (with two newcomers, V. Jackson and J. Walsh, who have played for New South Wales), Northants, Notts, and Warwickshire are all relying on young players.

Whatever the results, the counties will go on building, and it is almost certain that some young players will be found for the Test matches with India.

## SHARING GERMANY'S SHIPPING

OUR share of Germany's merchant ships, about 365,000 tons, allotted to us as reparations for the terrible losses inflicted on our shipping by Germany, will be a useful, though small contribution towards our great task of rebuilding our grand Merchant Navy. For during the war Britain, her Dominions, and her Colonies together lost 11,371,000 tons of merchant ships—more than half our Empire possessed before the war. This was 21,215,261 tons, then by far the biggest merchant fleet in the world.

It was agreed among the Allies that, of the total German ships to be handed over, one-third should be given to Russia and Poland. The remaining two-thirds were to be shared among the British Empire, the U.S., and other countries, the size of each country's share being

**YOUR NEW BAT IS 17 YEARS OLD**

ALL GOOD BATS ARE MADE OF WILLOW AND IT TAKES THE TREES 15 YEARS TO GROW TO THEIR BEST

WHEN A BLADE IS CUT IT REQUIRES ANOTHER 18 MONTHS TO DRY BEFORE IT CAN BE MADE INTO A BAT—ADD THE TIME TAKEN FOR MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION AND YOU GET 17 YEARS FROM WILLOW TO WICKET

THIRTY TO FORTY "CLEFTS" SUITABLE FOR BAT BLADES CAN BE CUT FROM ONE AVERAGE TREE

THOSE CUT FROM THE SOUTH SIDE ARE OF BETTER QUALITY THAN THOSE FROM THE NORTH

—AND THE BEST TREES IN THE WORLD GROW IN ESSEX AND THE THAMES VALLEY

## A Ranger Invasion

THERE is to be a minor invasion of London next week-end, when 7000 Rangers from every county in England will visit the Capital for a Rally at the Albert Hall on Saturday, May 18, and a Drumhead Service and March Past in Hyde Park on Sunday.

At the Albert Hall a pageant specially written for the occasion will be performed, and General Sir William Slim, the famous 14th-Army Commander, will address these senior girls of the Guide Movement. At the March Past on Sunday Princess Elizabeth will take the salute.

Rangers from the Channel Islands will be paying their first visit to England since before the war. Many companies of Guides and Rangers carried on there in secret throughout the German occupation. Also, the Air Rangers will be making their first appearance on a big public occasion.

Between three and four thousand of the Rangers coming to London will solve the problem of accommodation by sleeping in one of the deep shelters on Clapham Common.

in proportion to its shipping losses. Thus Britain and her Colonies come in for the lion's share, 46.04 per cent of this two-thirds.

Next comes the U.S., which receives 17.82 per cent of the ships, because she lost 4,209,000 tons of shipping. Third, with 10.14 per cent, is that small but heroic seafaring nation, Norway, which lost 2,393,000 tons. Fourth is gallant France, which lost 1,814,000 tons. Other nations to receive shares are Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, India, New Zealand, Holland, Yugoslavia, and South Africa.

It is just that Germany should be compelled to make what reparation she can for the destruction she spread over the ocean highways; but nothing can give back to us the brave sailors who died that we might live.

## On the Road to Mecca

FOR the first time in the centuries-old pilgrimages to Mecca, birthplace of Mohammed and chief Holy City of the Moslem world, a medical mission of doctors and nurses has accompanied the pilgrims.

Each year hundreds of African pilgrims stream across the Sudan to the pilgrim port of Suakin in order to cross the Red Sea to Jeddah, the port for Mecca. Without proper medical supervision the pilgrims are a danger to the districts through which they pass. But up to 1944 there were few Mohammedan doctors qualified to accompany the pilgrims in their devout journey to Mecca, which is the life-long aim of all true Mohammedans.

Since 1928, however, the Kitchener School of Medicine at Khartoum has been training Sudanese doctors for the health services of their country, and from them the Mecca medical mission was formed. With two doctors and six nurses a tented hospital was established on the Mecca road outside Jeddah, and in Mecca itself a dispensary was set up.

Last year there were 96,000 pilgrims to Mecca, of whom 7000 crossed the Red Sea from Africa. Smallpox has now practically been eliminated, and in the quarantine camps the pilgrims are detained now for only three days instead of fourteen.

In the pilgrim season just completed only two deaths from pneumonia occurred, and many lives were saved by the modern treatment of the sulphonamide drugs. The long trek on the dusty desert roads to Mecca usually produces epidemics which run through the long trail of pilgrims, many of whom are weakened by voluntary fasts during their pilgrimage.

Two motor vans equipped with stretchers patrolled the road to Mecca, picking up any pilgrim who is exhausted. Those with slight ailments were encouraged to become out-patients at the dispensaries while in Mecca. Over 8000 pilgrims responded, and appreciated their first experience of modern medicine.

The cost, £5000 a season, is borne by the Sudanese government, and is amply repaid by the saving of pilgrims' lives. Previously, large numbers of pilgrims died, but in future it is expected that the ambition to take the road to Mecca will increase, and that more Mohammedans than ever will bear the proud title of Elhaj—one who has made the pilgrimage.

## FOR VALOUR

"BEYOND all praise" is the official description of the supreme courage and self-sacrifice of Guardsman Edward Colquhoun Charlton, aged 25, of the Irish Guards, who has been posthumously awarded the V.C.

Guardsman Charlton's platoon had captured a German village and the enemy troops counter-attacked. Guardsman Charlton walked up the road in full view of the enemy, firing a Browning machine-gun from his hip. His boldness made the advancing Germans halt, and Charlton went on firing his gun until he was hit for a third time and collapsed. He died later in the hands of the Germans, who were themselves amazed at his valour.

Eaten with the  
keenest zest—

Always equal  
to the test!

**HÖVIS**

FOR FOOD VALUE

BEST

BAKERS

BAKE IT!

MARCESFIELD

HE'LL  
NEED THAT  
**magnesia  
smile**  
WHEN HE  
GROWS UP

Sound teeth are among the most valuable possessions you can ensure for your child. Here is a way to make certain he keeps them clean and healthy: see that he brushes them with Phillips' Dental Magnesia twice a day.

Regular use of Phillips' Dental Magnesia, which is the one toothpaste containing ★ 'Milk of Magnesia', neutralizes harmful mouth acids and helps to keep teeth white and free from decay. Make sure your child's future includes that sparkling *Magnesia smile*!

Sold everywhere 1/1d. and 1/10½d.

**Phillips' Dental Magnesia**  
(Regd.)

★ "Milk of Magnesia" is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.



## THE BRAN TUB

### FLYING TOO HIGH

"A NEW manager is wanted at the aircraft factory, and I have applied for the post."  
"H'm—the only job you're likely to get is piloting a pilotless plane!"

### FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

An Odd Nesting Place. "There's a bird's nest in there," announced Ann importantly, indicating a hole in the grassy bank.

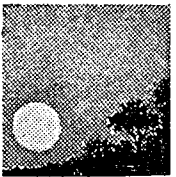
"What rubbish you talk!" answered her brother Don scornfully. "Why, it's a rabbit hole."

But even as he spoke a small bird about five and a half inches long, with a pearl-grey back and cream-coloured breast, darted from the hole. "There!" exclaimed Ann in triumph.

"It was a Wheatear," commented Farmer Gray, when told of the bird. "They frequently choose a rabbit burrow for their nesting site. The Little Owl is another bird which will often invade bunny's quarters."

### Other Worlds

IN the evening Mars, Saturn, and Venus are in the west, Venus being very low, and Jupiter is in the south-east. The picture shows the moon as it may be seen at 9.30 BST, on Thursday evening, May 16.



### FACTS ABOUT THE BELGIAN CONGO

THE Belgian Congo is a colony covering the immense area of 902,082 square miles in the heart of Africa. The country is bigger than Germany, France, Spain, Britain, and Italy put together. It has an outlet to the Atlantic at the mouth of the great Congo river which, with its many tributaries, flows through and on the border of the Colony and is navigable in several extensive reaches. A large part of the country is covered by

tropical forests. The population, consisting almost entirely of Africans, is 10,500,000. Capital, Leopoldville, population 40,000. Chief port: Matadi, 95 miles up the Congo from its mouth. There are 3106 miles of railway. Chief products: Palm-kernels and palm-oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, wolfram, and diamonds.

The country has belonged to Belgium since 1908.

## Brian is always lively

His energy and spirits are amazing. Simply bubbling over with life. Keeps you "on the go."

But you would rather have him that way than peevish, cross and poorly! Mother certainly knows best when she gives an ailing child 'California Syrup of Figs.' When bilious, sick or constipated, this natural laxative quickly corrects upsets of the system, and the little one is soon "as right as ninepence."

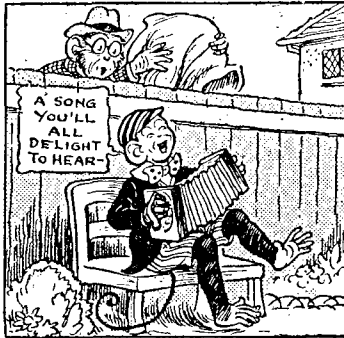


## "California Syrup of Figs"

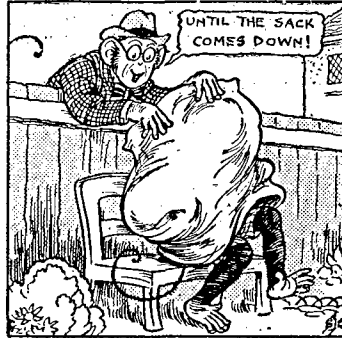
## Jacko's Concert Ends in a "Flop"



1. Jacko was sure his new concertina would charm the neighbours.



2. But one of them decided it was worse than a hundred tom-cats.



3. And the open-air song recital came to an unexpected end.

### Tongue Twister

GARRY gathered the galaxy of greens growing in Greta's green garden.

### TALL STORY

JIMMY rushed in from school excitedly:

"Today I heard all about Columbus going 2000 miles on a galleon."

Father, engrossed in his book, absentmindedly:

"Don't believe all you hear about those American cars."

### A Picture Game

As a change from the well-known Kim's game, try pictures or advertisements cut from magazines and hung up for a few moments for the players to look at, after which they are to write from memory a list of the subjects.

### IN OTHER DAYS

USUALLY it is the aim to keep the title of a book either elegant or short and to the point, but in Cromwell's day, when most of these religious books were published, there were evidently quite different ideas on this subject:

*The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion.*

*Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches.*

*Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant.*

*Eggs of Charity layed by the Chickens of the Covenant.*

*A Pair of Bellows to Blow off the Dust Cast Upon John Fry.*

*A Fan to Drive Away Flies.*

*The Snuffers of Divine Love.*

*Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary.*

*The Gun of Penitence.*

*High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness.*

### A Cat-ch Question

WHAT is that which has fur like a cat, eyes like a cat, and claws like a cat, but is not a cat?

A Kitten

### HOME RIDDLES

How does a stove filled with coke feel? *Grateful.*

When is a window like a star? *When it is a sky-light.*

### Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday, May 15, to Tuesday, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Pistols For Two. 5.35 Jack and the Beanstalk. North, 5.35 Chikka the Grey Squirrel.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Rabbit Hill. Welsh, 5.0 Old Sam; Madrigals; All in the Day's Work.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Bruno and the Brownies; Serenade for Children. North, 5.40 The Three Semis (songs). North, and Northern Ireland, 5.0 From Different Angles; School Choir. West, 5.0 The Horses From the Sea; West-country Singers; Quiz—Devon v. Somerset.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Stuff and Nonsense; Pencil and Paper. Welsh, 5.0 Good-Will Day—25th Annual Message of the Children of Wales.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Lucy—a donkey; Girls' Choir; Adventure in Burma. Northern Ireland, 5.0 Infants' Choir; Poems.

MONDAY, 5.0 The Tailor of Gloucester. 5.25 Music at Random. 5.40 Zoo talk. Midland, 5.0 Learn to Dive; Children in Other Lands; Percy Underwood (baritone). Scottish, 5.0 Round the Country-side; Ballad Readings.

TUESDAY, 5.0 The Bear Garden; Competition; City of London Police Choir; Sports talk—by F. N. S. Creek. Scottish, 5.0 Nursery Rhymes; Mrs Bunney's Tea Party; Young Artists.

The Children's Newspaper, May 18, 1946

### A PAINFUL MEMORY

LITTLE Rosa, who had not long recovered from whooping cough, was taken to the Zoo as a treat.

She gazed feelingly at the tall giraffe.

"I am glad I am not a giraffe, Mummy," she said; "just think what a long way he has to cough."

### Riddles About Countries

WHY is Eire like a butter factory? *Because it is full of little Pats.*

Who are the two largest ladies in the United States of America? *Miss Ourie and Mrs Sippi (Missouri and Mississippi).*

Which county in England is most cut up? *Rutland.*

### LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Puzzle Limerick  
Roved, drove, Dover.

Find the Number  
1324

M	A	J	O	R	S	P	A
A	O	R	A	T	I	O	N
T	A	K	E	E	D	I	T
C	U	E	S	E	E	N	
H	G	D	A	M	T	O	
M	E	A	T	P	E	A	
S	E	A	T	A	I	R	S
E	N	T	E	N	T	E	I
A	T	S	T	E	R	M	S

"Good times  
are coming - we'll help  
you enjoy them!"



## say your SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Aren't you looking forward to the days of plenty—plenty of good things in the shops again and plenty of value into the bargain? Of course, if you cash your Savings Certificates now and spend the money—they won't be there to help you when the good times come. But if you hang on to them and go on buying National Savings Certificates... you'll be doing yourself a good turn—for you'll have all the more saved!

Issued by the National Savings Committee